

The Daily Gazetteer.

Nov. 1079

FRIDAY, JANUARY 22. 1742.

9:2057.

Esq; at his Lodgings in — Street.



IN my last I have fully justify'd the Assertion I let fall, that the Nation has been more hurt by Oppositions than Ministries, for except the Motley Ministry in the Reign of King William, the Bolingbroke Administration in that of Queen Anne, and the Patrons of the South Sea Scheme, I know not one Minister since the Revolution, who has not done as much for the Nation's Service as the Nation would permit. If the People had been more steady, the Patriots need not have been paid by King William's Ministry for granting even *Supplies*, and thereby loading those who plac'd their Confidence in them, with that Debt about which they have clamour'd ever since. In all that Reign the Patriots never espous'd but one Scheme for the Service of the Publick, and that was the Land Bank set up in Opposition to the Bank of England, and the Tallies issued upon fell to Fifty per Cent. Discount; the only Production for your Orator's saying, that pernicious and false Schemes were used in those Days. Under the Reign of Queen Anne we had another Specimen of Patriot Sincerity, since the very People who impeach'd King William's Ministers for making the Partition Treaty made a Treaty of Partition themselves; and after railing at a Whig Administration for having had Recourse to Expedients that were expensive for supplying the War, they made Use of much more expensive Projects when the War was over, to support and supply themselves. Being guilty of the most scandalous Corruption in the Establishment of the South Sea Company, and having blown a destructive Scheme behind them as their Duty to a deluded Nation.

I might insist, Sir, very copiously on some other Topics supported by Facts not Suggestions; such as several Publick-spirited People who rail'd at Taxes and Standing Armies, actually engaging in the late Rebellion; and of later Enemies to the present Minister, who, after displaying their Eloquence against him at Home, display'd what little Valour they had against their Country, in the Spanish Camp before Gibraltar. But I chuse to pass by these Things, and many other obvious Reflections of the same Nature, in order to return again to the Point, and to show you that the real Grievances of this Nation are not so likely to be redress'd by a Change of Ministers, as by a Change of Conduct in those who blame them, and who amuse the People with empty Promises, which they are sensible they never can, and are at the same time conscious they never would perform. This, Sir, is going to the Bottom of Things, fairly and honestly, without Violence or Violence, without pretending to sacrifice any set of Men, or one Man for the Service of the Nation: A sort of Heathen Policy to which honest Folks ever were and will be Strangers. The Sacrifices, Sir, that the Nation want are of another Sort: Let but Men lay aside their Passions and their Prejudices, and offer up their honest Endeavours, Things would go right again, for it was well observ'd by the great Earl of Strafford, when he suffer'd on a general Charge unsupported by Proofs, that *his Good was to be expected from a Reformation begun in Blood.*

The National Debt is, certainly, whatever Light we consider it in, a Matter of the utmost Importance, and so it was at the Time the present Ministry came into Power; it was therefore their Duty, and must be the Duty of their Successors, to understand it thoroughly, to be well vers'd in such Methods of Management as may prevent it from encreasing, make it as easy as possible while we are forc'd to bear it, and render that Time as short as the Nature of Things and of our Circumstances will bear. Whoever should fancy himself capable of being at the Head of an Administration without any extraordinary Skill in this Science, would soon be made sensible of his Rashness, and perhaps fall a Victim to the Publick Resentment, for presuming to undertake an Office he did not understand. But tho' all this be true, the Case is nevertheless far from being such as it is represented by your all-knowing Advocate, who is pleas'd to allege, 'That whoever was Master of the *Clue* to that intricate Maze the *Funds*, or was Clerk enough to decipher the whole Art and Mystery of National Book-keeping, had the Credit of being thought the most consummate Politician in Great Britain, and therefore to be trusted with the Vicegerency of all Things.'

—All which is pure Ignorance or pure Fiction. These Kind of Talents, independent of others, are so far from having rais'd Men to the Head of the Administration, that it is very certain the same Man manag'd most of these Matters under all the Ministries in the Reigns of King William and Queen Anne; and I could name more than one Man, who by the Help of the same Qualifications has been useful to all the Ministries that have exist'd since, and yet none of these ever rose to the Head of Affairs. The Skill of a Minister must be shewn in these as well as in other Matters, and in other Matters as well as these; the Revenue and the Publick Debt fall in many Respects within one Man's Province; and to pretend to make a great Capacity for Employment an enormous Crime in a Minister of State, is not the Way to give us a high Idea of such as are Candidates for the great Posts in the Nation.

All this Stuff then about Mysteries, Perplexities, and Oeconomick Systems, is mere Declamation; it may serve to please such as do not understand it, and it may gratify the Vanity of some who would be great, without having any Knowledge of these Things; but it can never impose on such as have good Sense and are dispos'd to use it. The World is well enough appriz'd by this Time, that a perfect Knowledge of the *Funds* is a material Thing, and must be so in a Person at the Head of the Treasury; and therefore to say a Man has an extraordinary Talent this Way, is to compliment rather than accuse him. But I am well aware of the Inference your Speechmaker would draw; he would have superior Ability, when universally confess'd, a full Proof of Fraud and Dishonesty: Neither do I blame him, for if this Proof will not do, I am sure he has no other. But in the mean time, what becomes of the Parts and the Pains, the deep Penetration, and the indefatigable Labour of some of his Patrons? Have they been so long employ'd, and can they discover nothing? If so, I doubt his Rhetorick, like their Enquiries, will produce no other Effect than strengthening those it was intended to pull down.

Whenever wise and well-meaning People apply themselves to the great Task of lessening our Taxes and paying off the Publick Debt, they must be in a Disposition very different from that of your Friend. They must be inclin'd to take the Advice of whoever is most capable of giving it; and they must be resolv'd to pursue it uniformly, without suffering any Concern for private Interests or private Projects to interfere with publick Purposes. They must suffer National Affairs to go on smoothly, and they must take as much Care to avoid a Foreign War as is possible. In short, the Terms *Cour* and *Country* must be forgot, and our Coffee-houses must dispense with the Want of political Scandal and seditious Journals. This may seem, nay for aught I know it may be no better than a Dream; but I have this Comfort, that all Proposals of a like Nature will be equally visionary, till this comes to pass. In a Storm, Men think of preserving their Lives and the Ship, instead of steering for their Port; and if we expect that Statesmen should be Angels, we owe our Disappointments to ourselves, and if they act no worse than other Men, have no Right to treat them as if they were Devils.

The rest of this Pamphlet is a mere Recapitulation of Calumnies over and over answer'd, interspersed with repeated Exhortations to the People to rise and knock an Honourable Person, grown old in their Service, on the Head; which I presume they will not do upon the bare Motion of a Pamphleteer. It is certain this is the last, this is the only Resource of distracted Politicians. When they find themselves baffled in serious Debates, and are conscious of having nothing to which a Court of Justice could pay any Attention, they fly for Succour to the Crowd. Just as an angry Man, after teasing one in the Street to do something that is for his Interest, when he finds that neither Threats nor Intreaties will prevail, endeavours to carry his Point by raising a Mob; but against Prudence, Moderation, and Justice this Method was never known to prevail, but to turn on the contrary, as it ought, on such as are base enough to try it.

You see, Sir, how much Pains I have taken to satisfy your Request; and I hope you are by this time convinc'd, that how striking soever this Performance may be, there is nothing in it solid; and that after all, I had Reason to treat it as I did at first. Permit me to add one thing more, That tho' the Author openly proferibes only the Minister, yet all who are any way concern'd in the Government, the Army, the Clergy, the Magistrates, the H— of L—, the —, and even our present Consti-

tution, are very severely treated, and I suppose, if they do not mend, in a few Months may share the same Fate the Minister is doom'd to by this Writer. The only Favourites of this *Drawcanfir* are some whom it is needless, and others whom I too much respect to mention here. For the future, I hope you will not be of the Number of his Admirers, and in that Hope I subscribe myself,

S I R,

Your Friend and Servant,

N. L.

Yesterday arriv'd the Mail due from Holland.

Ratisbon, Jan. 18. N. S.

THO' there are some People who give out, that the Velt Marshal de Khevenhuller has taken the Town of Lintz and made the Garison Prisoners of War, yet others will have it that after he had block'd it up for two or three Days, he retir'd. Mean time the next Post from Austria is impatiently expected, and 'tis somewhat strange that 'tis not yet arriv'd. Our Magistrates have caus'd the Bridge over the Regen, not far from hence, to be broke down, to hinder the Hussars and Pandours, who are continually making Incursions into Bavaria, from passing that River.

Frankfort, Jan. 10. O. S. The Elector of Cologne, who came hither last Night from Manheim, will make his publick Entry here tomorrow; and Quarters are preparing for the King and Queen of Bohemia, and the Prince Royal and Electoral their Son. This Day Proclamation was made by the Sound of Trumpet, as well as Notice given from all the Pulpits, by Order of our Magistrates, for the Foreign Ambassadors, Ministers, and all Strangers, to quit the City on the 12th instant, and for the Inhabitants to make no manner of Disturbance or Noise next Day, which is that appointed for the Election of the Emperor, upon which Day no Wine, Beer, or Coffee, or any thing else must be sold, under very severe Penalties. Notice has also been given, that the 17th shall be observ'd as a Day of Thanksgiving and Rejoicing for the Election of the new Emperor. The Texts chosen for the Subject are Proverbs viii. 15, 16. Wisdom of Solomon vi. 25. and 1 Peter ii. 17. The Electoral College has appointed the Count de Papenheim, who is Hereditary Marshal of the Empire, to go in form of a Courier to carry the News of the Election to the future Emperor, and the Prince Clement of Bavaria is to carry the Act with him. The King and Queen of Bohemia will be receiv'd here on the 16th by the Electors who are present, and by the Ambassadors of those that are absent.

HOME PORTS.

Dover, Jan. 20. Wind W. S. W. Arriv'd the Mary Holloway, from Leghorn, last from Gibraltar. 'She arriv'd on Monday, but the Boat that went on board was drove so far to Leeward that she could not get in time enough Yesterday to save the Post.

Deal, Jan. 20. Wind S. W. Came down the Collet, Vaughan, for Jamaica the Tiger Galley, Merryweather, for Virginia; the Barbados Merchant, Lister, for Cape de Verdes; and the Britannia, Vernon, for Biddeford. Remain his Majesty's Ships, the East India Ships, and all the Outward-bound.

The Mary-Joseph, Richardson, who run ashore by Sandown Castle, was got off last Night and carried into Ramsgate Pier.

Arrived

At Lisbon, the Mayflower, Driscoll, from Cork.

L O N D O N, January 22.

The King of Prussia with his Brother Prince Henry set out Yesterday Fortnight from Berlin for Moravia by the way of Dresden and Prague, in order to give Directions for his Forces taking the Field betimes.

Prince Clement of Bavaria and the Duke of Sultzbach were married on the 6th instant at Manheim by the Elector of Cologne, the King and Queen of Bohemia being present.

'Tis not to be doubted but the Elector of Bavaria was chosen Emperor of Germany last Wednesday Se'nnight at Frankfort, where the Abbats and Princes of Fulde and Kempten, the first of whom is Arch-Chancellor, and the second Arch-Marshal of the Empire, were expected every day, to crown her as on Sunday or Monday next, the Elector himself having been crown'd there (as 'tis believ'd) last Tuesday or Wednesday.

M. de Melvill (a Scotsman) Governor of the City of Hanover and General in Chief of the Infantry, dy'd the 3d Instant, 80 Years of Age, at Zell. He was Colonel of a Regiment of Foot so long ago as 1707, had been at several

Several Battles and Sieges, in which he always distinguished himself, and has left a considerable Estate to his Nephews, who are the Colonel and Captain de Schulembourg.

They write from Hanover, that the Elector's First Physician Dr. Hugo is return'd from Cassel highly pleas'd with the Favours he receiv'd at that Court, where he left the Princess Mary and the young Prince her Son as well as can be wish'd.

Several Reports were current there which gave great Pleasure to the Partisans of the Queen of Hungary. French Deferters from Westphalia as well as Austria and Bohemia say their Troops are very sickly, and that many die; which is imputed to the severe cold Weather in a Climate they are not us'd to.

Letters of the 13th N.S. from Vienna say they had just receiv'd Advice by an Express, that the Velt Marshal de Khevenhuller had made himself Master of Lintz; which however needs Confirmation, for we are assur'd, that after the Velt Marshal had play'd upon it the 9th, 10th and 11th, it still held out on the 12th, which was our New Year's Day.

The States of Brabant have granted an extraordinary Subsidy of 700,000 Florins to the Queen of Hungary.

The Spaniards at Cadiz have receiv'd Advice from America of the Death of the Viceroy of Mexico, as well as of Don Blas the Commodore at Carthagena.

They write from Paris, that Affairs there in general are in an extraordinary Ferment, and that so many Couriers arrive there from all Parts that they don't remember to have seen the like, for within a few Days past there arriv'd no less than three at a time from the Marshal de Bellisle at Francfort, three from the Army in Bohemia, two from Spain, &c. &c.

All the Cloaths and Equipages made there for the Elector of Bavaria, and the other Princes and Nobility, for the Solemnity of the Election of an Emperor, were sent off for Francfort a Fortnight ago.

They are not at all pleas'd at Paris with their late Advice from Austria and Bohemia.

The Piedmontese Troops that are canton'd on the Frontiers of Milan continue very quiet there, and the Governor General of that Duchy seems to take no manner of Umbrage at their Approach. The Spanish Forces lately landed in Italy are likewise at a stand, and seem not to know which way they are to move, or what they are to do there till the Arrival of the second Fleet of Transports from Spain.

Last Tuesday the Rev. Dr. Thomas, Dean of Peterborough, was marry'd to Mrs. Sherlock, a Niece of the Right Rev. the Bishop of Sarum.

On Wednesday Night last died at his House in Seething-lane, Mr. Moses Vigevana, an eminent Jew Merchant. He was always esteem'd a very worthy honest Man, and is much lamented by all his Acquaintance.

Yesterday Morning the Books of his Majesty's Ship the Rupert were sent from the Pay-Office in Broad-street to Plymouth, to pay the Wages due to her Company to the 30th of June last.

The same Morning died Mrs. How, Wife of Mr. Richard How, an eminent Wholesale Linnen-draper in Gracechurch-street.

On Wednesday Night died Mr. Ingram, an eminent Wholesale Linnen-draper in Cheap-side.

We are assur'd, that many Mistakes have been corrected, upon Examination by the Real Register of the Lottery belonging to the Commissioners, which is kept only at their Office in Privy-garden, Whitehall; and particularly that the following Prizes, viz. 50280, 10 l. 3999, 10 l. and 12479, 20 l. were declar'd Blanks at other Offices. As a great Number of Tickets purchas'd (during the Drawing) were really Blanks when sold, tho' warranted undrawn, the Proprietors of such Tickets may know *there* with absolute Certainty when they came up. And all Persons who bought Tickets in the following Manner, viz. the first drawn in two, or the first five in ten, &c. may have their Properties ascertain'd at the said Office by the Tickets themselves as drawn from the Wheel, with such Certainty as it is impossible to receive elsewhere.

High Water this Day	Morning	Evening
at London-Bridge.	11 25	11 59

Bank Stock, Nothing done. India, 159. South Sea, 103 7-8ths. Old Annuity, 111 1-half. New ditto, 111 1-half to 5-8ths. Three per Cent. 100. Seven per Cent. Loan, Nothing done. Five per Cent. ditto, 59. Royal Assurance, 89. London Assurance, 11 1-8th. African, 10. India Bonds, 3 l. 14 s. Prem. Bank Circulation, 2 l. 17 s. 6 d. Prem. Salt Tallies, Par. English Copper, 3 l. 15 s. Welsh ditto, 15 s. Three half per Cent. Exchequer Orders, Nothing done. Three per Cent. ditto, Nothing done. Million Bank, 113. Equivalent, 110.

Bank, January 15, 1741.

Whereas Information has been given at the Bank, That JOHN WAITE, their late Cashier, was seen lately at a certain Inn some Distance from London; and it being supposed that he is about to make his Escape out of the Land, This therefore is to give Notice to all Captains, Masters of Ships or Small Vessels, Fishermen, Innkeepers, &c. That whoever shall apprehend and secure the said JOHN WAITE, so be dealt with according to Law, shall receive of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England Three hundred Pounds, over and above the Two hundred Pounds offered in former Advertisements, in the Whole FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS.

David Le Gros, Secretary.

N. B. The said JOHN WAITE is about Forty-one Years of Age, and about Five Foot Eight Inches high, well set, round visag'd, small grey Eyes, very light Eye-brows and Eye-lashes, and of a most remarkable fresh Complexion, but travels somewhat disguised.

Lottery-Office, January 13, 1741-2.

THE Managers and Directors appointed by Act of Parliament to take in the Tickets of the Bridge-Lottery, Anno 1740. and to deliver out Certificates in lieu thereof, payable by the Cashiers of the Bank, finding, that notwithstanding the several Notices by them given for bringing in Tickets to be enter'd, great Numbers are yet outstanding, do give this further Notice, That the 15th Day of March next is the last Day appointed by Act of Parliament for taking in Tickets and delivering out Certificates; and for this Purpose daily Attendance will be continued to be given at their Office near the Receipt of his Majesty's Exchequer.

Lottery-Office, January 13, 1741-2.

THE Managers and Directors appointed by Act of Parliament to take in the Tickets of the Bridge-Lottery, Anno 1739. and to deliver out Certificates in lieu thereof, payable by the Cashiers of the Bank, finding, that notwithstanding the several Notices by them given for bringing in Tickets to be Enter'd, great Numbers are yet outstanding, do give this further Notice, That the 15th Day of March next, is the last Day appointed by Act of Parliament for taking in Tickets and delivering out Certificates; and for this Purpose daily Attendance will be continued to be given at their Office near the Receipt of his Majesty's Exchequer.

To be LETT,

And Entered on at Lady-Day next,

THE GEORGE, an old accustomed Inn in the Heart of the Town of Guildford in Surrey, having a new Brick, fast'd Front; Stables for a Hundred Horses; a good Vault, and Cellars; with all other Conveniences. Enquire of Mr. Gilham of Guildford.

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By a Gentleman of the Middle-Temple.

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N. B. Some of the Apothecaries prepare a Styptic from Prescription of Helvetius, and use it in the Room of Dr. Eaton's; but whoever tries both, will soon be persuaded that Our's exceeds theirs in all Respects, in a most eminent Degree.

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